THE DARK CONTINENT

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HUGO ADOLF BERNATZIK

THE DARK CONTINENT

AFRICA

THE LANDSCAPE AND THE PEOPLE

B. WESTERMANN Co., INC., NEW YORK

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THE DARK CONTINENT

Africa is now traversed from north to south and from west to east by modern means of communication. The journey from Cape Town to Cairo is made without having to renounce European comforts. But the traveller learns nothing of that secret life of the natives of the Dark Continent which he may have expected to see. Both the animals and the natives with their genuine culture have retreated from the onrushing wave of civilization to almost inaccessible parts of the country.

Now it might be supposed that owing to the convenient methods of travelling — in which distance plays no rôle — it would be very easy to travel in Africa with a camera. To a certain extent this is right. But one only sees Africa from one particular viewpoint in this way. It makes no difference whether one gets off the train or boat in the east, south or west. Wherever it may be, one comes across a country that bears the unmistakable impress of Europe. But the colonists did not take their culture to the natives because they went to Africa to trade and to hunt for gold. Thus there is no use in looking for beautiful edifices built by Europeans. All one finds are ugly barracks and prosaic-looking houses which rarely strike one as being an artistic improvement on the native buildings made of rare woods or of clay. On the contrary, the native buildings often make a much more artistic impression than do the European ones.

If, however, one wants to penetrate into the Dark Continent, the world of the blacks, and meet the proud unspoilt tribes who live their own lives uninfluenced by European civilization, then this can only be accomplished after overcoming tremendous difficulties and deprivations, and very often the traveller will do so at the risk of his life. It is enough if, out of pure ignorance, one touches or kills one of their totem animals to turn them into deadly enemies.

Once the traveller has entered these remote districts he finds himself in a world of cultural contradictions. There is a cultural gap of thousands of years between the cave dwellers of Northern Rhodesia, who are still in the Stone Age, and the Bagara tribes of Kordofan whose Arabic culture is of the highest order. There are whole tribes living absolutely apart though in close proximity, and whose cultures are of the most varied types and in different stages of development. Each of these various tribal cultures forms a separate

harmonious whole, and are not so strongly contrasted as is the case in India where extreme wisdom as well as barbarism and the most exquisite luxury and extreme misery are found in one and the same country.

In those parts of Africa still left to the natives a pitiless sun scorches the vegetation during the dry season, and the longed-for fruitful rainy season brings numerous diseases in its train. Life is nearly always one long struggle against nature. If the rainy season is late, or rinderpest kills the cattle there are such terrible famines that they become dates by which epochs are reckoned. Hunger and want have set their mark on the natives in most parts of Africa. Their character is hard, secretive and cruel; as cruel as is their struggle for existence. It is only possible to watch their rites and religious ceremonies after having overcome that extreme suspicion which they entertain towards all strangers, and after having understood their mentality. A European may live for months near a tribe without obtaining the least idea of the mental attitude of these blacks.

I always tried to take a photograph of natives when they did not notice it. I succeeded in most cases. In selecting those photographs taken in districts I have not been to myself I have followed the same principle, and have only included pictures which are true to nature and show both the natives and animals as they really are.

The future will show how European life in Africa will finally develop. For this reason I have not dealt with the subject in detail. But the culture of the black peoples, as well as the animals disappear whenever they come in touch with white civilization, in spite of all efforts made towards preservation on the part of considerate governments. The natives are reduced to the position of slaves to the white colonizers, and the animals die off. I have tried to preserve some pictures of a small fraction of this world that is now fast disappearing, and I sincerely thank all those who have kindly placed material at my disposal. Special thanks are due to Professor Bernhard Struck, Dresden, for his generous and highly valuable assistance in preparing the letterpress.

The spelling of names is a difficult question. It often varies according to the nationality of explorers and scholars, and it also tends to vary near the frontiers of the various colonies. I have adopted the official orthography whenever it was possible to do so.

H. A. BERNATZIK

THE PLATES, EXPLANATORY NOTES

GUINEA, on the west coast of Africa between 12° 19' N. and 16° S. The political divisions of this district are manifold. The great French colonial empire of the interior, French West Africa and Equatorial Africa, reaches the coast at several points. The negro republic of Liberia and the possessions of other European powers are situated between the coastal sections of the French colonies. The possessions of the other powers are: Portuguese Guinea, the English colonies of Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Togo Mandate, Nigeria and the Cameroon Mandate, as well as Spanish Guinea. To the south of the Belgian "bottle neck" lies the great block of territory known as Angola.

LIBERIA, Negro republic on the Gulf of Guinea, 95,400 sq. kilometers with $1^1/_4$—$1^1/_2$ million inhabitants (200 whites and 20,000 American negroes). The natives are Wey and Kru; Kpelle, etc., in the hinterland. Gold, copper and diamonds are found. Exports: palm-kernels, coffee, piassava, palm-oil, rubber, ivory, cocoa, valuing in round numbers $ 1,800,000 annually (average for 1927—29). The imports during same period amounted to $ 2,500,000. Official language is English, coinage American $. Capital Monrovia. Liberia was founded in 1822 by liberated negro slaves from the United States, and recognized by the European nations in 1847 and by America in 1862. Since 1919 it is under the sole care of the United States.

The GOLD COAST is an Engliseh colony on the Guinea coast of W. Africa, 203,700 sq. kilometers with 2,300,000 inhabitants in 1928, in addition there are 2,500 whites. Inhabitants Sudan Negro tribes such as the Fantis, Ashantis, Ewes, etc. Exports (cocoa, gold, manganese ore, cola-nuts, mahogany, palm-kernels) valued £ 13,825,000 in 1928; imports £ 12,200,000. Capital: Accra. The Gold Coast was discovered by the Portuguese Santander in 1470. The Portuguese were ousted by the Dutch, who were joined by the English and the Danes — as well as for a time by the Swedes and Brandenburgers (1682 — 1717) — because of the very profitable trade in slaves, gold and ivory. Owing to wars with the Ashantis the Royal African Company was replaced by the British crown in 1821. Later on it took over the Danish and Dutch forts and created the Colony of the Gold Coast in 1874 to which Ashanti and the Northern Territories were joined in 1901.

TOGO is the name of the former German model colony in West Africa on the Slave Coast with an area of 87,200 sq. kilometers and (1913) 1,032,346 inhabitants. From 1884 the colony was under German protection. The acting-governor Von Doering organized the defence with the help of a police troop

numbering 400 men in order to make a stand against the Freneh and English troops who invaded the eountry on two fronts with far superior forees. He had to capitulate on 27th August 1914. Sinee the 1st Oetober, 1920 the western part of Togo eonsisting of an area of 33,770 sq. kilometers and 188,039 (1921) inhabitants has been an English mandated territory administered by the Gold Coast. The eastern portion, area 53,430 sq. kilometers and 742,813 inhabitants (1926) is Freneh mandated territory. *(Pls. 9, 15.)*

NIGERIA. English eolony on the Niger in West Afriea, between the parallels of 14° 30' — 4° N. and the meridians of 3° and 14° 30' E. The area is 869,400 sq. kilometers with a population of 18,463,807 of whom 4,000 are whites. In 1914 the colony of Lagos (founded 1862), the distriet of the Royal Niger Company, whieh was made a proteetorate in 1887, and the distriet of Northern Nigeria (brought under eontrol in 1900) were united. Forest tribes, belonging to the same raee as those living in Liberia, Southern Cameroon and the basin of the Congo, inhabit the eoast lands. Some of them used to be eannibals. Sudan negroes live in the hinterland as farmers, as well as the dominating tribes of Hausas and Fulbes who belong to the Muhammedan religion. Exports 1928: palm-kernels, palm-oil, eoeoa, tin ore, ground and kola nuts, hides and skins, wool, mahogany arid, eaontehoue valued at roughly 17 million pounds. Imports over 6½ million pounds. The governor-general is the head of the administration. He also administers British Cameroon as a mandated territory. *(Pls. 18—19, and cf. 34, 36—40, 53.)*

FRENCH SUDAN is a part of Freneh West Afriea. Area 933,500 sq. kilometers and 2,633,163 inhabitants, of whom 1,819 (1926) are white. The population in the north consists of Berber and Moorish tribes sueh as the Tuareg and Berabish; in the south Sudan negroes, Mandingo and Bambara, etc., seattered amongst them are numerous Fulbe. Exports 1928: 5,2 million franes (exports consist mostly of wool, rubber, eattle, hides, skins, groundnuts). Imports: over 113 million franes. Seat of government Kulnba near Bamako. Two years after the union of the territories of the upper Senegal and eentral Niger the colony of Upper Senegal Niger was ereated in 1904. But after various small changes of territory the old name of Freneh Sudan was again assumed in 1920 after it had been used till 1899. *(Pls. 17, 20, 26.)*

FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA. Freneh "Gouvernement Général", 2,255, 870 sq. kilometers with 3,130,204 inhabitants among whom are 2,502 whites (1926). Population: in the south Bantu tribes sueh as Bavili, Bateke, Bakalai, Fang, in the eentral part and the north: Sudan tribes sueh as Baja, Banda, Sara, Bagirmi, etc., as well as Arab and Tibbu nomads, and seattered between 2° S to 4° N dwarf tribes. Exports in 1928 valued at

151 million francs (wood, living animals, rubber, palm-kernels, ivory, cocoa, palm-oil, coffee). In 1842 France established G a b o o n as a naval station for the squadron which was co-operating in the suppression of overseas slave trade from West Africa, and further for the purpose of settling the slaves that had been liberated. Hence the name Libreville as that of Freetown in Sierra Leone. Trade at Gabun was till well on in the eighties nearly exclusively in the hands of the English and the Germans; some of it was carried on by the mulattoes of Sao Thomé who were formerly engaged in exporting slaves. It was only in 1880 that France extended her possessions as far as the right bank of the Congo and obtained a number of stations in the Kuilu district from the Congo Company. She then extended her territory to Lake Chad, and in accordance with the arrangement with Germany in 1894 received the hinterland of Cameroon. In 1911 she ceded certain districts to Germany, but received them back again by the Treaty of Versailles, and in addition the largest part of Cameroon as a mandatory sphere. French Equatorial Africa consists for administrative purposes of four colonies: Gabun, Central Congo, Ubangi-Schari and Chad. *(Pls. 21—25, 27—31.)*

CAMEROON, former German colony, extends from the angle of the Gulf of Guinea to Lake Chad, with an area of 790,000 sq. kilometers and 2,500,000 inhabitants. The commercial activities of the Hamburg firm of C. Woermann resulted in the coast being proclaimed a German protectorate in 1884. Expeditions into the hinterland, which in some cases penetrated the belt of virgin forest and the trading barriers set up by the coastal tribes, as well as expeditions over the Benue, resulted in pushing the frontiers in 1893—94 towards the English and French possessions as far as the central Sudan area which had already been opened up by German explorers such as Barth, Vogel, Rohlfs and Nachtigal. Owing to difficult means of communication it was only possible to develop the country during the last years before the war. By the Morocco Agreement in 1911 Germany obtained new territories in the south and east with spurs reaching to the Congo and Ubangi. The superior forces of the enemy crowded the German protectorate troops into the south, where they moved into Spanish territory in 1916 after a heroic defence of unfavourable frontier lines. By the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles the area gained in 1911 was returned to French Equatorial Africa. For the rest, the greatest part of the colony was placed under French mandate (430,000 sq. kilometers with 1,800,000 inhabitants). A strip adjacent to Nigeria (90,000 sq. kilometers with 700,000 inhabitants) became a British mandate. The natural zones are bisected by the political frontiers. The south and the coastal regions are covered with virgin forests from the midst of which rise the Cameroon Mountains to a height of 4,000 meters. The forest tribes are Bantus, such as the Duala and Jaunde. There are also wandering tribes of pygmies in

south Cameroon. The interior high plateau shelving towards the Benue and Lake Chad is terraced and contains isolated mountain ranges. It is partly a forest-clad plain, partly treeless. Other sections are open prairie or flooded areas, such as along the Schari, Logone and Lake Chad. The population consists of negroes belonging to various stages of culture. In the district of Lake Chad are the ancient Sudan states of the Kotoko, etc. (which have long been Mohammedan) and the eastern part of the Bornu empire. The densely populated and intensively cultivated south-west of the grass steppes are in possession of a group of small tribal and racial communities who are probably of Bantu origin. They are excellent carvers of wooden figures and manufacturers of wooden utensils of high artistic value. The largest of these states is Bamum with its celebrated king Njoya. This country was only discovered in 1902. The great area between Bamum and Bornu is Adamaua. It is a loosely-knitted collection of sultanates founded in the first half of the 19th century by mounted Fulbe armies who penetrated into the country from Nigeria. Their dominion, as well as that of Islam, is chiefly limited to the plains. Numerous negro mountain tribes have retained their independence, as have those tribes living in the far east. The Bororos (a former Fulbe immigration) lead a nomadic life as cattle breeders on the steppes of Adamaua, as do some Arab tribes in the district of Lake Chad. *(Pls. 32—58, 117, 122. 127.)*

B E L G I A N C O N G O: 2.385,000 sq. kilometers with 8,960,500 inhabitants (of whom 23,276 are whites, 1. 1. 29). In 1918 it received as mandate 54,000 sq. kilometers of German East Africa with at least 3 million inhabitants. The population consists of Bantu tribes, in the north Sudan negroes and mixed races such as the Asande and Mangbetu. In the interior of the Congo basin there are pygmy tribes. Bumba is the seat of the governor-general. The natural resources are great. Export of tin, copper, diamonds, gold, ivory, copal, caoutchouc, palm-kernels, palm-oil, cocoa, and, since 1928 also uranium (for radium). In 1876 King Leopold II. founded the International African Association, afterwards the "Comité d'Etudes du Haut Congo", from which the "Association international du Congo" grew, and out of which the Congo State developed at the Berlin Conference in 1885. By an agreement signed in November 1907 King Leopold left it to Belgium, and it passed into the hands of the state in November 1908 as a colony. *(Pls. 59—68, 70, 136, 137.)*

A N G O L A. Since 1575 a Portuguese colony in West Africa, between 6°—18° S. and 12°—24° E., 1,255,800 sq. kilometers. Was discovered by Diego Cao in 1482. The inhabitants are Bantus, in the south Ovamboes, in the S. E. Barotse, and in the interior Lunda tribes. Number of inhabitants in 1926: 2,482,000 (32,000 whites). Exports: maize, coffee, sugar, palm-oil and palm-

kernels, wax, fish, cattle and cotton all of a total value of 272 million escudos (1928); imports: 269 million escudos. *(Pls. 69, 71, 72.)*

SOUTH WEST AFRICA. Protectorate under the League of Nations. Since 17th December 1920 it has been governed by the South African Union; till 1919 it was Germany's oldest colony. Area: 835,000 sq. kilometers; in 1927 there were 272,686 inhabitants (among whom were 25,115 whites); situation: between 17° 20' and 29° S. and 11—21 E. Natives: Bantu, Nama-Hottentots and Bushmen. The most important among the former are the cattle-breeding Herero and the agricultural Ovambo; to these should be added the mountain Damara, a negro tribe speaking a Hottentot dialect. The colony possesses a wealth of diamonds and copper. Export of diamonds, copper ores, cattle etc. in 1928 valued £ 3,355,900; imports £ 2,881,500. Capital: Windhuk. South West Africa was discovered by the Portuguese. German missionaries settled in the country as early as 1840. Earlier attempts had been made in 1805 and 1828 in the service of the London Missionary Society. In 1883 the German firm of Lüderitz purchased a large territory from the Nama chief Frederiks. On 24th April, 1884 the district, then known as Lüderitz Land, was placed under the protection of Germany. The German Colonial Society of South West Africa, which was established in 1885, purchased the Lüderitz lands in addition to other districts. The rising of 1889 was suppressed by Captain François. A big insurrection of the Hottentots under their leader Henrik Witbooi was also suppressed at Naukluft by governor Leutwein in 1904—07. During the world war 70,000 troops of the South African Union entered the territory on several fronts. Finally the 6,000 Germans, under the leadership of Lieutenant Colonel von Heydebreck, and after his death under Major Franke, defended themselves valiantly till they were forced to surrender in the district of Otavi. Since then the country was first occupied by British South West African troops, and after the territory became a mandate they were replaced by police. Of the 14,000 German inhabitants 6,000 were expelled, but the number of Germans now amounts to 11,000. *(Pls. 73—81, 112.)*

THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA. In 1842 a number of Dutch Boers founded several free states whose independence was recognized by the English in 1852—54. In the south they were united as the Orange Free State, and in the north as the Transvaal. In 1877 the latter republic was declared to be a colony by the English. But England was beaten, and gave the republic its independence at Pretoria in 1881, only retaining the right of diplomatic representation abroad. Between 1884 and 1900 the country was called the South African Republic. England prevented the establishment of a "Nieuwe Republiek" in Zululand, and occupied Tongaland. The Boer War

lasted from 1899—1902. In spite of a most determined resistance on the part of the Boers, the Orange Free State and the South African Republic were declared to be British colonies in 1900. In August 1906 England granted self-government. On May 31st, 1910 the four English colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal became united under the name of the Union of South Africa. The South African Union has an area of 1,222,215 sq. kilometers with a population in 1928 of 7,777,583 of which 1,767,719 are whites. Pretoria is the capital, Cape Town the seat of Parliament. The value of exports in 1928 amounted to £ 26 million for gold alone, and wool, diamonds, maize, hides, skins, sheep and hard coal accounted for £ 96 million; imports: 79 million pounds. *(Pls. 82—84, 86—88, 94, 113.)*

RHODESIA is a British territory to the north of the South African Union, a mighty block of land on the Cape to Cairo road. It is separated from the coast by Portuguese East Africa. It was acquired by Cecil Rhodes between 1888 and 1895, and defended against two uprisings of the warlike Matabele. The country was at first administered by the Chartered Company. The central course of the Zambesi (Victoria Falls) cuts the country into two parts. Southern Rhodesia (with a healthy South African climate and about 45,000 whites, of whom half are farmers) has been a dominion since 1923; tropical Northern Rhodesia is a crown colony. The former has an area of 386,000 sq. kilometers and a population (1928) of 977,000; exports valued in the same year £ 8,004,000 (gold, asbestos, chrome ore, tobacco, maize, cattle, coal, fruits). Imports: £ 8,435,000. The area of Northern Rhodesia is 745,760 sq. kilometers, and the population amounts to about 1,200,000 of whom 5,581 are whites (1926). Exports (1928): £ 860,704 (copper, tin, vanadium, tobacco, lead); imports £ 2,422,841. With the exception of a few Bushmen on the fringe of the Kalahari in Southern Rhodesia the inhabitants of both the Rhodesias are Bantus. In Southern Rhodesia there are several tribes belonging to the Mashona group, and among these are found the former dominant Zulu tribe, the Matabeles. In Northern Rhodesia there are Awemba, Asenga, Angoni, Baila (Mashukulumbwe), Batoka and Barotse tribes. The latter have an ancient kingdom which is now administered as a native reserve.
(Pls. 97—100, 102—108, 132, 134, 135.)

The former colony of GERMAN EAST AFRICA. Since 1920 this territory has been a mandate of the League of Nations administered by England under the name of Tanganyika Territory. A small part (Ruanda and Urundi, Usumbura and a part of Bukoba, amounting in all to 55,000 sq. kilometers) is administered by Belgium. The total area was 997,000 sq. kilometers and was Germany's most important colony. It developed out of the Society for German Colonization (Carl Peters). General von Lettow-

Vorbeek put up a gallant defence for four years under very difficult circumstances against the superior forces of the allies and only surrendered his arms on 15th November in accordance with the conditions of the armistice, and not because he was beaten. This country is not yet on the same high economic level of 1914, and it was only in 1924 that exports and imports had again reached pre-war levels. *(Pls. 101, 109, 118—121, 128—131, 138.)*

K E N Y A, formerly British East Africa; area 549,000 sq. kilometers with 2,603,000 inhabitants (12 500 Europeans), developed in 1885 out of the leased territory of the British East African Company. The inhabitants belong to the Galla and Bantu tribes; in the south-west to the Massai tribe. Exports (1928): 5,37 million pounds (coffee, sisal fibres, maize, carbonate of soda, hides, copra, cotton, ivory etc.); imports: 8,75 million pounds.
(Pls. 101, 109, 118—121, 128—131, 138.)

U G A N D A, British protectorate on Lake Victoria and the Upper Nile; area 240,824 sq. kilometers (without counting area of lakes) with a population amounting in 1927 to 3,157,108 (1,874 Europeans). In the north the natives are Nilotic Sudan negroes and Nilotic Hamites. The thickly populated south contains Bantu (Baganda, Banyoro, etc.), tribes as well as a few Bahima Hamitic ones; in the forest-clad mountain section of Ruwensori Pygmies are still met with. The districts of Buganda, Bunyoro, Toro and Nkole are native states that are several centuries old. The natives are fond of education, and particularly the Bagandas are influenced by European civilization. The strifes in connection with dynastic and religious matters led to the intervention of the British East African Company in 1890, and in 1894 Uganda became officially an English protectorate. Exports (1928): 3,4 million pounds (cotton, hides, coffee, caoutchouc, ivory); imports: 2 million pounds. In 1922 Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory formed a customs union.
(Pls. 133, 136, 137, 230.)

T H E S U D A N reaches from the frontier of the Congo to the Red Sea, a distance of 18 ½ degrees of latitude, and includes nearly the whole of the basin of the central and upper Nile with an area of 2,618,600 sq. kilometers and about 6,500,000 inhabitants of whom hardly 3,000 are Europeans. The northern part is dry, and on both sides of the Nubian section of the Nile stretches the real desert. The Nile (Blue and White) is the only stream in this part of the country that runs continuously. The culture is of Arabic-Mohammedan character, and Arabic is the language of the mixed urban population, as well as of the nomadic tribes who are either breeders of camels or cattle. They immigrated in the 13th and 14th centuries from Arabia and North Africa, and have mingled with Hamitic pastoral tribes of whom only the Bisharin

and their kindred now remain. Negro tribes with an autochthonous culture (sometimes a very primitive culture) have retreated to the isolated mountain ranges along the Blue Nile in southern Kordofan (Dar-Nuba) and in Darfur. Islamism only begins to disappear south of the tenth degree of latitude where extensive swamps obtain along the White Nile, and where there are beech woods and rainy seasons. It is here that the territory begins which is practically solely inhabited by negroes. Among these scattered tribes which are mixed up in a very confusing manner, the Nilotic groups are conspicuous by reason of their tall, slim figures and dark skin. The new Egypt, which had become a great power under Mehemed Ali, conquered the northern Sudan in 1820 after destroying the native empire of Sennar and, following in the wake of the ivory and slave dealers, gradually extended its sway nearly as far as the equator and overthrew in 1874 Darfur which is far away from the Nile in the west. Egyptian maladministration, which Europeans who were in Egyptian government service sought in vain to counteract, led to the religious upheaval of the Mahdi (1881) till he had obtained a hold on the whole country by taking Khartum in 1885 (death of Gordon). Europeans in the service of the Egyptian government were the Austrian Slatin Pasha (Governor of Darfur) and the German Dr. Eduard Schnitzer, known as Emin Pasha: Governor of the Equatorial Province. The barbaric reign of the Mahdi's successor Calif Abdullahi completely ruined the country and the inhabitants. It was only in 1898 that an Anglo-Egyptian army under Kitchener succeeded in radically defeating the Mahdists at the gates of Omdurman, the capital, and occupying the whole country again. Since the frontier disputes with Abyssinia and France (Fashoda incident 1898) the country has enjoyed an uninterrupted economic development, and cotton, gum Arabic, hides, sesam and cattle have replaced the old trade in slaves, ivory and gold. (Ivory is now only sixth in the list of products.) Exports (1928): £ E. 6,343,000, imports: £ E. 6,463,000.
(Pls. 1, 111, 114, 115, 124—126, 139—229, 231, 232.)

ABYSSINIA. The last independent native empire of Africa. It is situated in the north-east of the continent and has an area of 1,120,400 sq. kilometers with about 10 million inhabitants. Population: the aborigines were the Agau; and in the west and south-west negroes. Geez tribes crossed the Red Sea, invaded the country and mixed with the population. Galla tribes immigrated into the south. The Abyssinians are the result of this intermingling of peoples, and now consist of several ethnic groups. Thus the Amharics who inhabit Amhara, Godjam and Schoa: the Tigré live in the province of that name; the Falasha are Agaus who were converted to the Jewish faith about 1,500 years ago. The capital is Addis Ababa. The culture is high (Egyptian influence). Religion: Christianity (Monophysites). There is a strictly classed hierarchy of officials at the head of which is the Negus. The

Abyssinians trace their dynasty from the visit of Queen Sheba to King Solomon (the Lion of Judah is still the heraldic emblem of the country).

Adulis was founded by the Greeks in the 3rd century B. C. Semites immigrated into the country from southern Arabia. Christianity was introduced in the fourth century. Graeco-Semitic culture was at its height in the 4th—7th centuries. Between the years 900—1262 A. C. a Jewish immigrant dynasty from Arabia was on the throne. Portuguese missionaries were then active, but in 1633 Roman Catholic missionaries were driven out of the country and the Monophysitic doctrine re-established. The position of the Negus towards the Ras of Amhara, Shoa and Tigré was weakened after the 18th century. In 1855 Kasa (Theodores III) proclaimed himself Negus Negesti (King of Kings) of Ethiopia after having defeated the Ras of Amhara and Tigré. He also defeated the Ras of Shoa and incorporated his possessions with his own. Conflicts with the English led to his committing suicide. In 1872 Kasai of Tigré had himself proclaimed Negus under the name of John. He defeated the Egyptian army, subjugated Menelek of Shoa and the Ras of Godsjam, as well as fighting successfully against the Italians. In a battle against the Mahdists the king had himself carried among the combatants and was struck by a bullet. After this the Abyssinians retreated and renounced an almost certain victory.

Menelek II concluded the Treaty of Utchalli in 1889 and ceded Keren and Asmara to Italy, when it became a part of Italian Eritrea. In 1895 the Italians marched on Addis Ababa, but were severely beaten on 1st March, 1896. Italy then renounced her claim to the protectorate of the rest of Abyssinia. Menelek established his power by subjugating Ras Mangasha and was able to establish a high state of prosperity in Abyssinia. In 1905 Germany appointed an ambassador. In October 1907 Menelek gave the country a constitution patterned on European lines. After the death of the Negus his daughter Wosero Zeoditu became his successor after various vicissitudes. She was crowned in 1917. Lidish Jahassu succeeded in making his father Ras Michael of Wollo king of Tigré for a short time. The former died in a mysterious manner. The grand-nephew of Menelek II, Ras Tafari Makonnen, became co-ruler together with Zeoditu. After discovering a conspiracy he also assumed the title and crown of the Negus in 1928, and since Zeoditu's death (April 1930) he has been sole ruler. *(Pls. 233—256.)*

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Joueur de flûte Niambara

Niambara flute-player
Niambara, suonatore di flauto

Palmental von Bafata,
Port. Guinea

La Vallée des Palmiers à Bafata,
Guinée portugaise

The palm valley of Bafata,
Portuguese Guinea

La valle delle palme a Bafata,
Guinea portoghese

Pandanus am Samou-Fluß,
Franz. Guinea

Pandanus au bord du Samou.
Guinée française

Pandanus trees on the Samou River,
French Guinea

Pandanus lungo il fiume Samoa
Guinea francese

Erntetanz der Balante

Danse de la moisson des Balantes

Harvest-festival dance of the Balanta tribe

Danza del raccolto dei Balanti

Fetischtempel der Baga
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Baga fetish temple
Tempio di feticci dei Baga

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Eglise d'indigènes à Pandemai, Libéria

Native Church in Pandemai, Liberia
Chiesa degli indigeni a Pandemai, Liberia

Lehmwand mit Ornamenten und Plastiken der Buszi

Mur de bauge avec ornements et sculptures des Bouszis

Clay wall with Buszi ornamentation and sculptures

Parete d'argilla con ornamenti e plastische dei Buszi

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Mandingue, Guinée française

Mandingo, French Guinea
Un Mandingo, Guinea francese

Ewe-Kind; Adaklu-Gebiet, Togo
Enfant Ewe; Territoire d'Adaklou, Togo

Ewe child, Adaklu District, Togo
Un ragazzo Ewe; Adaclu, Togo

Fanti-Frau, Elfenbeinküste
Femme Fanti. Côte d'Ivoire

Fanti woman, Ivory Coast
Una donna Fanti. Costa dell' avorio

Lehmfetische des Ewe-Volkes, Goldküste

Fétiches en argile des Ewe. Côte d'Or

Clay fetish of the Ewe tribe, Gold Coast

Feticci d'argilla della tribù Ewe, Costa d'oro

Torhüter eines Fetisch-Gehöftes,
Goldküste

Gardien de la porte d'une ferme de fétiches.
Côte d'Or

Gate-keeper of a fetish courtyard.
Gold Coast

Guardiano d'una masseria feticcia.
Costa d'oro

Torhüter des Jeve-Bundes,
Goldküste

Gardien de la porte de l'association Jeve.
Côte d'Or

Gate-keeper of the Jeve League.
Gold Coast

Guardiano della comunità Jeve.
Costa d'oro

Häuptling im Festschmuck, Goldküste

Chef en habit de gala, Côte d'Or

Chief in ceremonial dress, Gold Coast

Capo tribù in abito festivo, Costa d'oro

Spinnendes Ewe-Mädchen, Goldküste
Jeune fille Ewe filant. Côte d'Or

Ewe girl spinning, Gold Coast
Fanciulla Ewe che fila, Costa d'oro

Stadthäuptling im Festzug;
Accra, Goldküste

Chef de la Ville à un cortège;
Accra, Côte d'Or

Village chief in a procession.
Accra, Gold Coast

Capo tribù (di città) in pompa magna.
Accra, Costa d'oro

Tanz der Asna; Sinder, Französisch-Westafrika

Danse des Asnas; Zinder, Afrique-occidentale française

Asna dance. Sinder, French West Africa

Danza degli Asna; Sinder, Africa occidentale francese

Jarawa-Mann, Nord-Nigeria
Homme Jarawa, Nigéria du Nord

Jarawa man, Northern Nigeria
Un Sarawano Nigeria settentrionale

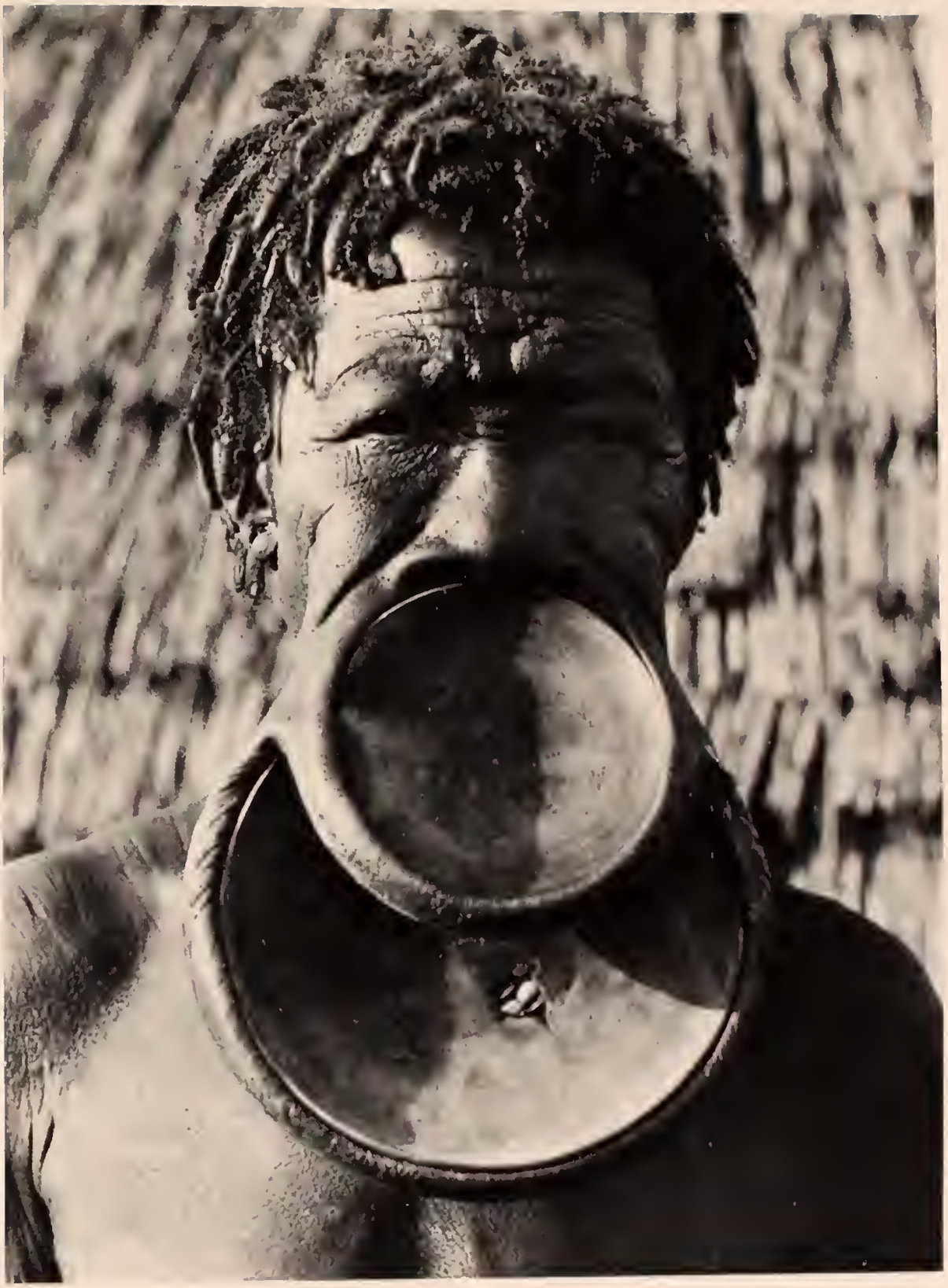
Tätowierung einer Jarawa-Frau

Tatouage d'une femme Jarawa

Tattooing a Jarawa woman

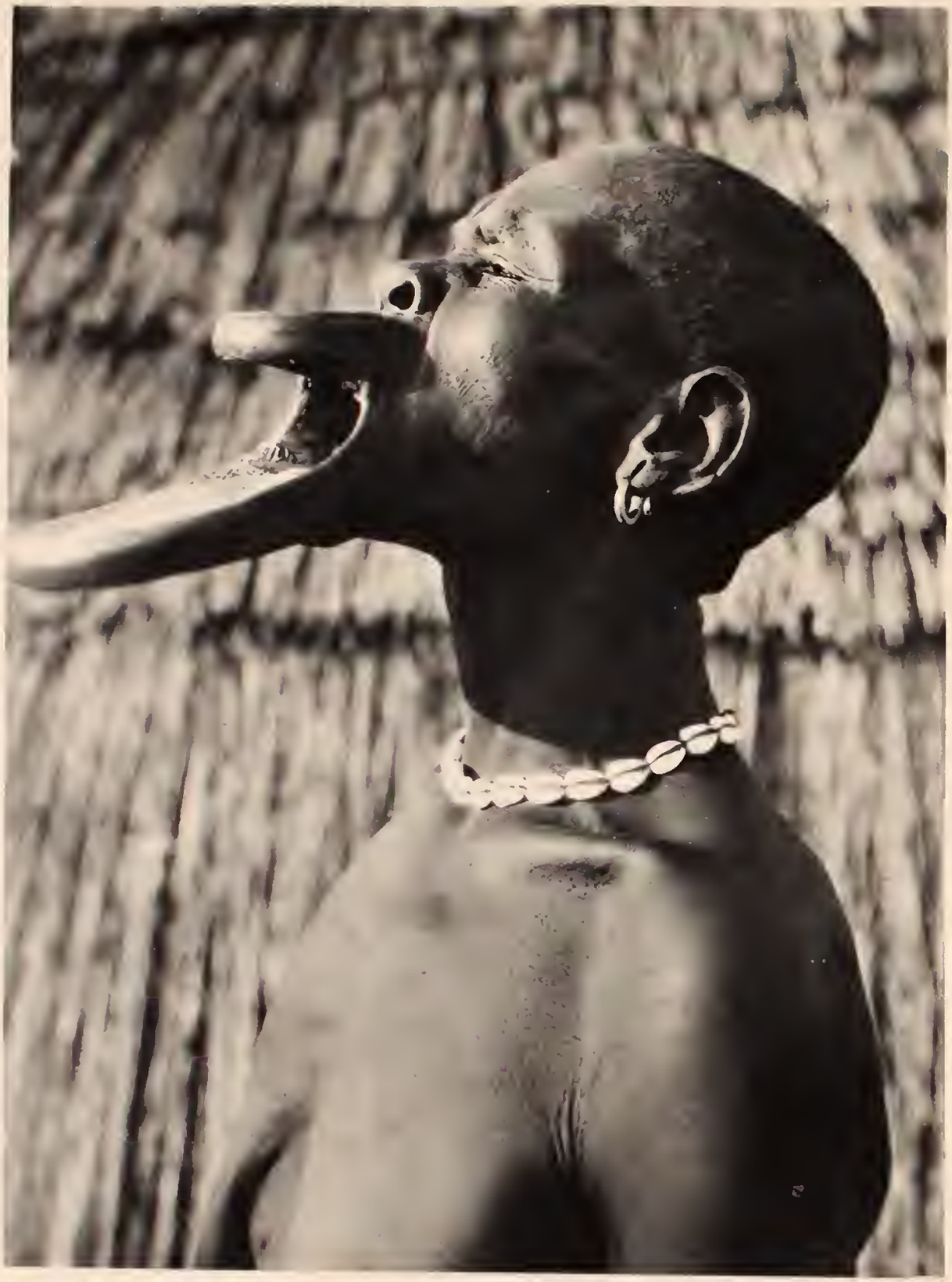
Tatuaggio di una donna Jarawa

Kanembu-Mädchen, Tschadsee
Jeune fille Kanembu, Lac Tchad
Kanembu girl, Lake Tchad
Fanciulla Kanembu, Lago Tschad



Sara-Weib mit Lippenscheiben
Femme Sara avec lèvres à plateaux

Sara woman with labrets
Donna Sara colle labbra a disco



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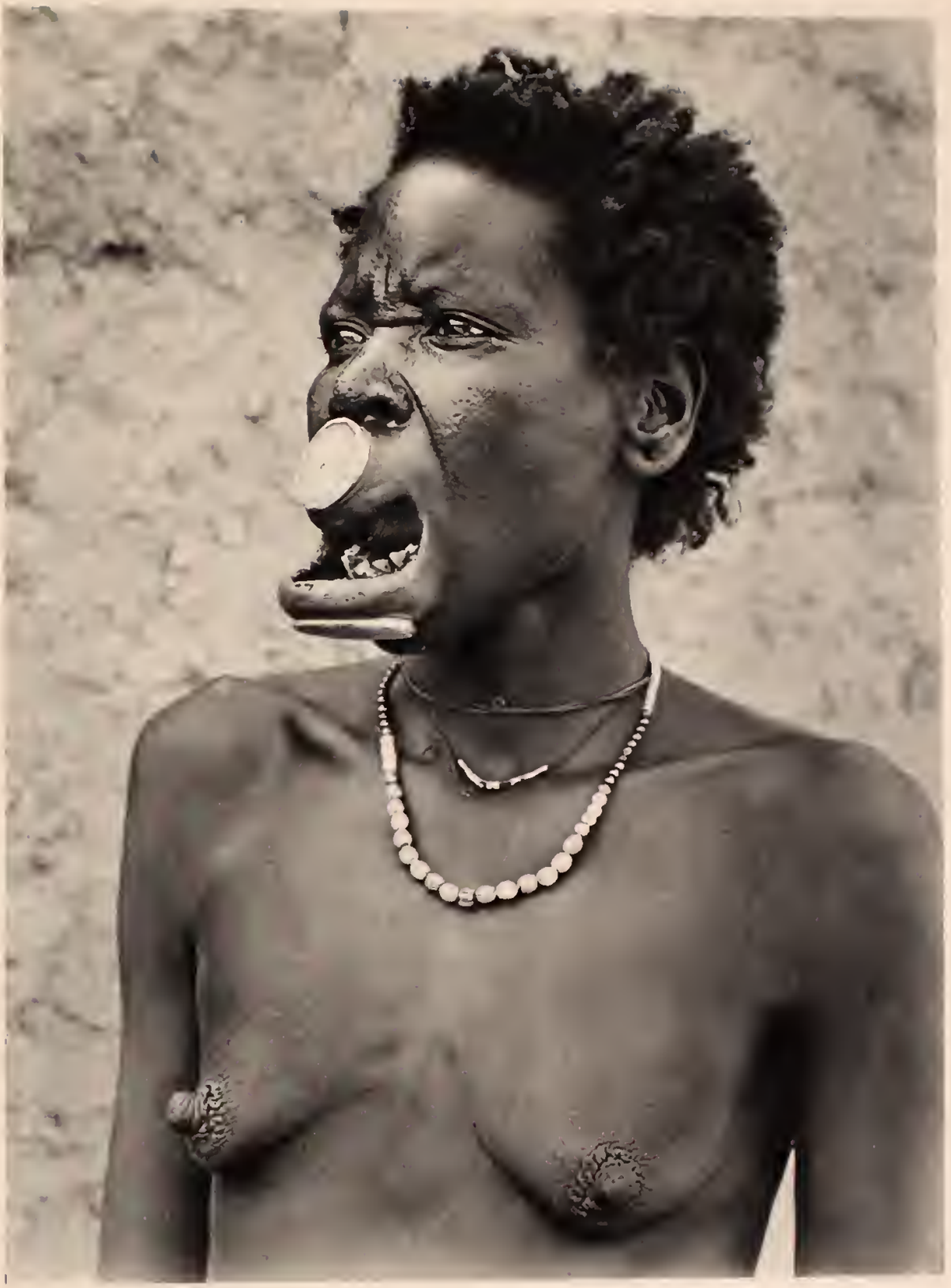


Musgu-Frau, Tschad-Gebiet

Femme Mousgou, Territoires du Tchad

Musgu woman, Tchad district

Donna Musgu, Zona del Tschad

Junge Araberin, Tschadsee
Jeune fille arabe. Lac Tchad

Young Arabian woman, Lake Tchad
Giovane araba, Lago Tschad

Sara-Mädchen (Sara-Madjingaye)
Jeune fille Sara (Sara-Madjingaye)

Sara girl (Sara-Madjingaye)
Fanciulla Sara (Sara-Madjingaye)

Dorf in Ansongo am Niger
Village de l'Ansongo au Niger

Village in Ansongo on the Niger
Villaggio a Ansongo, Niger

Junge Musgu-Hirten, Logone-Ufer

Jeunes bergers Mousgous. Bords du Logone

Young Musgu shepherds, banks of the Logone

Pastorelli Musgu. Rive del Logone

Mundang-Häuser; Léré, Mayo Kebi

Habitations Mundang; Léré, Mayo Kebi

Mundang houses, Léré, Mayo Kebi

Case Mundang; Léré, Mayo Kebi

Musgu-Dorf, Logone-Ufer

Village Mousgou. Bords du Logone

Musgu village. banks of the Logone

Villaggio Musgu: Rive del Logone

Musgu-Dorf, Logone-Ufer

Village Mousgou, Bords du Logone

Musgu village, banks of the Logone

Villaggio Musgu: Rive del Logone

Bootsmannschaft auf dem Logone

Equipage de barque sur le Logone

Boat and crew on the Logone

Barcaioli sul Logone

Gefesselter Kotobo; Ngala, Tschadseegebiet

Kotobo captif; Ngala, Territoires du Tchad

Captive Kotobo, Ngala, Lake Tchad district

Cotobo incatenato; Ngala, Zona del Lago Tschad

Jetsang-Mädchen (Süd-Kamerun)
Jeune fille (Sud du Cameroun)

Yetsang Girl (Southern Cameroons)
Ragazza Jetsang (Camerun meridionale)

Reiterspiel in Dikoa (Brit.-Kamerun-Mandat)

Jeu équestre à Dikoa (Cameroun sous mandat anglais)

Feat of horsemanship in Dikwa (British Cameroons, Mandated Territory)

Cavaliere caracollante, Dikoa (Camerun britannico)

Bandjom-Häuptling, N.-W.-Kamerun

Chef Bandjom, N. O. du Cameroun

Banjom chief, N. W. Cameroons

Capo-tribù Bandjom, Camerun N. O.

Bornu-Sklave am Webstuhl, Dikoa

Esclave Bornou au métier, Dikoa

Bornu slave weaving, Dikwa

Schiavo Bornu al telaio, Dikoa

Kanuri beim Würfelspiel. Dikoa

Kanouris jouant aux dés. Dikoa

Kanuris playing dice, Dikwa

Kanuri che giuocano ai dadi, Dikoa

Leibgarde des Sultans Sanda von Bornu, Dikoa

La garde du corps du Sultan Sanda de Bornou. Dikoa

Body-guard of Sultan Sanda of Bornu, Dikwa

Guardia del Corpo del Sultano Sanda von Bornu, Dikoa

Reiterspiele in Dikoa

Jeux équestres à Diko.

Tournament in Dikwa

Fantasie di cavalieri a Dikoa

Gefangene und gerupfte Strauße bei den Schua-Arabern, Bornu

Captured and plucked ostriches belonging to Shua Arabs, Bornu

Autruches captives et plumées chez les Arabes Choua, Bornou

Struzzi prigionieri e spiumati presso gli arabi Sciua, Bornu

Maskentänze der Bamum in Fumban.
Franz.-Kamerun-Mandat

Danse des masques des Bamoums à Foumban.
Cameroun sous mandat français

Bamum dances in Fumban. French Cameroons.
Mandated Territory

Danze con mascheroni dei Bamum a Fumban.
Camerun francese

Zeremonie bei der Ernennung eines Ratsmitgliedes, Fumban

Cérémonie à la nomination d'un membre du Conseil, Foumban

Ceremony in connection with the election of a member of the council, Fumban

Cerimonia che precede la nomina di un membro del Consiglio, Fumban

Hof im Königspalast in Fumban

Cour du palais royal à Foumban

Courtyard of the king's palace in Fumban

Una Corte nel palazzo del Re a Fumban

Tanztrommeln in Bamum, Kameruner Hochland

Tambours de danse des Bamoums, Plateau du Cameroun

Dance Drums in Bamum, Highlands of Cameroon

Tambureggiamento che accompagna la danza a Bamum, Altopiano del Camerun

König Njoya von Bamum

Le Roi Njoya de Bamoum

King Njoya of Bamum

Il re Njoya di Bamum

Erntetanz der Bamum-Frauen,
Fumban

Danse de moisson des femmes Bamoums.
Foumban

Bamum women dancing at a harvest festival.
Fumban

La danza del raccolto delle donne di Bamum.
Fumban

Erntetanz der Bamum, Fumban
Danse de moisson des Bamoums, Foumban

Bamum harvest festival dance, Fumban
La danza del raccolto dei Bamum, Fumban

Bamum-Gehöft, Fumban

Ferme Bamoum, Foumban

Bamum compound, Fumban

Una masseria Bamum, Fumban

Haus der Königin-Mutter, Fumban
Maison de la reine-mère, Foumban

House of the dowager-queen, Fumban
Palazzo della Regina-Madre, Fumban

Eingang zum Königspalast in Fumban
Entrée conduisant au palais royal, Foumban

Entrance to the king's palace, Fumban
Ingresso del palazzo del Re a Fumban

Fischerhütten am Nun-Fluß,
Kamerun

Huttes de pêcheurs au fleuve Noun,
Cameroun

Fishermen's huts on the Nun River,
Cameroons

Capanne di pescatori sul fiume Nun,
Camerun

Wi-Fluß bei Fako, N.-O.-Bamum

Le Wi près de Fako, N. E. du Bamoum

Wi River near Fako, N. E. Bamum

Il fiume Wi presso Wako, Bamum N. E.

Haussa überqueren den Mabe-Fluß,
Mittel-Kamerun

Des Haussas traversent le Mabé,
Cameroun central

Haussas crossing the Mabe River,
Central Cameroons

Haussa che attraversano a guado coi loro muli
il fiume Mabe, Camerun centrale

Tikar-Häuptling, Ngambe, Mittel-Kamerun

Chef Tikar, Ngambé, Cameroun central

Tikar chief, Ngambe, Central Cameroons

Un Capo Tikar, Ngambe, Camerun Centrale

Bororo-Frau, Banjo, Franz. Kamerun-Mandat

Femme Bororo, Banio, Cameroun sous mandat français

Bororo woman, Banyo, French Cameroons, Mandated Territory

Donna Bororo, Banjo, Camerun francese

Weiberhäuser des Königs von Bamum, Fumban

Houses of the wives of the king of Bamum, Fumban

Maisons de femmes du roi de Bamoum, Foumban

Harem del Re dei Bamum, Fumban

Felsental bei Babanki-Tungo,
N.-W.-Kamerun

Vallée de roches près de Babanki-Tungo,
N. O. du Cameroun

Rocky valley near Babanki-Tungo,
N. W. Cameroons

La valle delle roccie presso Babanki-Tungo,
Camerun N. O.

Farnbäume, Kamerunberg, 1800 m ü. M.

Filicinées, Mt. Cameroun, á 1800 m. d'altitude

Fern Trees, Mt. Cameroon, 1800 metres

Felci, Monte Camerun, 1800 m

Ölpalmen (Elaeis), Belg.-Kongo

Palmiers à huile (Elaïs de Guinée), Congo Belge

Oil-palms (Elaeis), Belgian Congo

Palme olifere (Elaeis), Congo belga

Frau eines Mangbetu-Häuptlings, Belg.-Kongo
Femme d'un chef Mangbetu, Congo Belge
Wife of a Mangbetu chief, Belgian Congo
La sposa di un Capo Mangbetu, Congo belga

Batwa-Häuptling, Belg.-Kongo

Chef Batwa, Congo Belge

Batwa chief, Belgian Congo

Capo Batwa, Congo belga

Fischerhütten der Wagenia, Belg.-Kongo

Huttes de pêcheurs Wagenia, Congo Belge

Wagenia Fishermen's huts

Capanne di pescatori Wagenia. Congo belga

Reusen der fischenden Wagenia.
Belg.-Kongo

Nasses de pêcheurs Wagenia.
Congo Belge

Wagenia fish-traps.
Belgian Congo

Impianto di nasse dei pescatori Wagenia,
Congo belga

Die Goldminen von Kilo (Ituri), Belg.-Kongo
Les mines d'or de Kilo (Ituri), Congo Belge

The Kilo goldmines (Ituri), Belgian Congo
Le cave d'oro di Kilo (Ituri), Congo belga

Sumpf bei Leopoldville, Belg.-Kongo
Marais près de Léopoldville. Congo Belge

Swamp near Leopoldville, Belgian Congo
Palude presso Leopoldville. Congo belga

Dorf in Katanga, Belg.-Kongo
Village au Katanga, Congo Belge

Village in Katanga, Belgian Congo
Villaggio nel Catanga. Congo belga

Elefantenfarm von Api, Belg.-Kongo

Ferme d'éléphants à Api, Congo Belge

Elephant farm in Api, Belgian Congo

Fattoria Api con allevamento di elefanti, Congo belga

Begräbnis eines Budja-Häuptlings, Belg.-Kongo
Enterrement d'un chef Budja, Congo Belge

Burial of a Budja chief, Belgian Congo
Tumulazione di un capo Budja, Congo belga

Masken der Ngangela, Katoko, Angola
Masques des Ngangelas, Katoko, Angola

Masked Ngangelas, Katoko, Angola
Mascheroni dei Ngangela, Katoko, Angola

Fetisch von Unter-Kongo, Belg.-Kongo

Fétiche du Bas-Congo, Congo Belge

Fetish, Lower Congo, Belgian Congo

Feticcio nel basso Congo belga

Maske der Ngangela, Katoko, Angola

Masque des Ngangela, Katoko, Angola

Masked Ngangela, Katoko, Angola

Mascherone dei Ngangela, Katoko, Angola

Ngangela mit Maultrommel, Muleke, Angola
Ngangelas jouant de la guimbarde, Muleke, Angola
Ngangela playing Jew's-harps, Muleke, Angola
Ngangela con una specie di „scacciapensieri"

Ovambo-Frauen, Ondonga, Südwestafrika

Femmes Ovambo, Ondonga, Sud-Ouest Africain

Ovambo women, Ondonga S. W. Africa

Donne Ovambo, Ondonga, Africa S. O.

Aloe dichotoma und Euphorbien, Namaland, Südwestafrika

Aloe dichotoma et euphorbes, Namaland, Sud-Ouest Africain

Aloe tree and Euphorbia, Nama Land, S. W. Africa

Aloè dichotoma ed enforbie, Namaland, Africa S. O.

Trockenwald des Otaviberglandes,
Südwestafrika

Forêt à couvert dans le pays montagneux
d'Otavi, SO. Africain

Dry Forest in the Otavi Highlands,
S. W. Africa

Foresta sterile nel paese Otavi,
Africa S. O.

Im Erongo-Gebirge, Südwestafrika

Dans l'Erongo, Sud-Ouest Africain

View in the Erongo Mountains, S. W. Africa

Nei monti Erongo, Africa S. O.

Felsboden der Namib-Wüste,
Südwestafrika

Terrain rocheux du désert de Namib,
Sud-Ouest Africain

Rocky soil in the Namib Desert,
S. W. Africa

Suolo roccioso nel deserto Namib,
Africa S. O.

Urgesteinskegel in der Namib-Wüste

Archaean rock cones in the Namib Desert

Montagne conique en roche primitive dans le désert de Namib

Cono roccioso nel deserto Namib

Schiefergebirge der Namib-Wüste

Montagnes schisteuses dans le désert de Namib

Slate mountains in the Namib Desert

Monti di ardesia nel deserto Namib

Altes Flußbett des Swakop,
Südwestafrika

Ancien lit du Swakop,
Sud-Ouest Africain

Ancient River bed oft the Swakop River,
S. W. Africa

L'antico alveo dello Swakop,
Africa S. O.

Wüstenpflanzen (Welwitschia mirabilis) am Brandberg

Plantes du désert (Welwitschia mirabilis) au Brandberg

Desert Plants (Welwitschia mirabilis). Mount Brand

Piante desertiche (Welwitschia mirabilis) sul Brand

Autostraße zum Kap der guten Hoffnung

Route pour autos vers le Cap de Bonne Espérance

Motor-road to Cape of Good Hope

Strada percorsa da automobili, Capo buona speranza

Kapstadt mit Tafelberg

Le Cap et la Montagne de la Table

Cape Town with Table Mountain

Città del Capo col Tafelberg

Steinzeitliche Darstellung eines Nashorns

Dessin de rhinocéros provenant de l'âge de la pierre

Stone age engraving of rhinoceros

Rinoceronte (Età della pietra)

Felsbilder. Südrhodesien

Dessins de rochers, Rhodésia du Sud

Rock paintings, Southern Rhodesia

Disegni sulla roccia, Rodesia meridionale

Diamantmine, östl. von Pretoria

Mines de diamants à l'est de Prétoria

Diamond mine, east of Pretoria

Cava di diamanti. ad est di Pretoria

Goldmine bei Johannesburg

Mine d'or près de Johannesbourg

Gold mine near Johannesburg

Miniera d'oro presso Johannesburg

Ikandu-Fälle bei Newcastle

Chutes de l'Ikandu près de Newcastle

Ikandu Falls near Newcastle

Le cascate dello Ikandu presso Newcastle

Südrhodesische Landschaft

Paysage de la Rhodésie méridionale

Southern Rhodesian Landscape

Paesaggio della Rodesia meridionale

Victoriafälle des Sambesi
Chutes de Victoria du Zambèze

Victoria Falls of the Zambezi
Le cascate Victoria del Sambesi

Batwa-Dörfer im Bangweolosumpf,
Nord-Rhodesia

Villages Batwa dans le marais de Bangweolo,
Rhodésie septentrionale

Batwa Huts in the Bangweolo Swamp,
Northern Rhodesia

Villaggi Batwa sulla palude Bangweolo,
Rodesia del Nord

Victoriafälle

Chutes de Victoria

Victoria Falls

Le cascate Victoria

Victoriafälle, Nordseite

Chutes de Victoria, côté septentrional

Victoria Falls, northern side

Le cascate Victoria, parte nord

Howick-Fälle
Chutes de Howick

Howick Falls
Le cascate dell'Howick

Schröpfprozedur bei den Batwas

Application de ventouses chez les Batwas

Batwa method of bleeding

Metodo dei Batwa per surrogar le ventose e il salasso

Batwa-Jäger, Nord-Rhodesia

Chasseur Batwa, Rhodésie septentrionale

Batwa Hunter, Northern Rhodesia

Cacciatore Batwa, Rodesia settentrionale

Wakinga-Hütte, Livingstone-Gebirge

Hutte Wakinga, Mt. Livingstone

Wakinga Hut, Livingstone Mountains

Capanna dei Wakinga, Monti Livingstone

Massai-Häuptling

Chef Massaï

Massai Chief

Capo Massai

Messingschmuck der Massai-Frauen

Parure de laiton des femmes Massaïs

Massai woman with brass ornaments

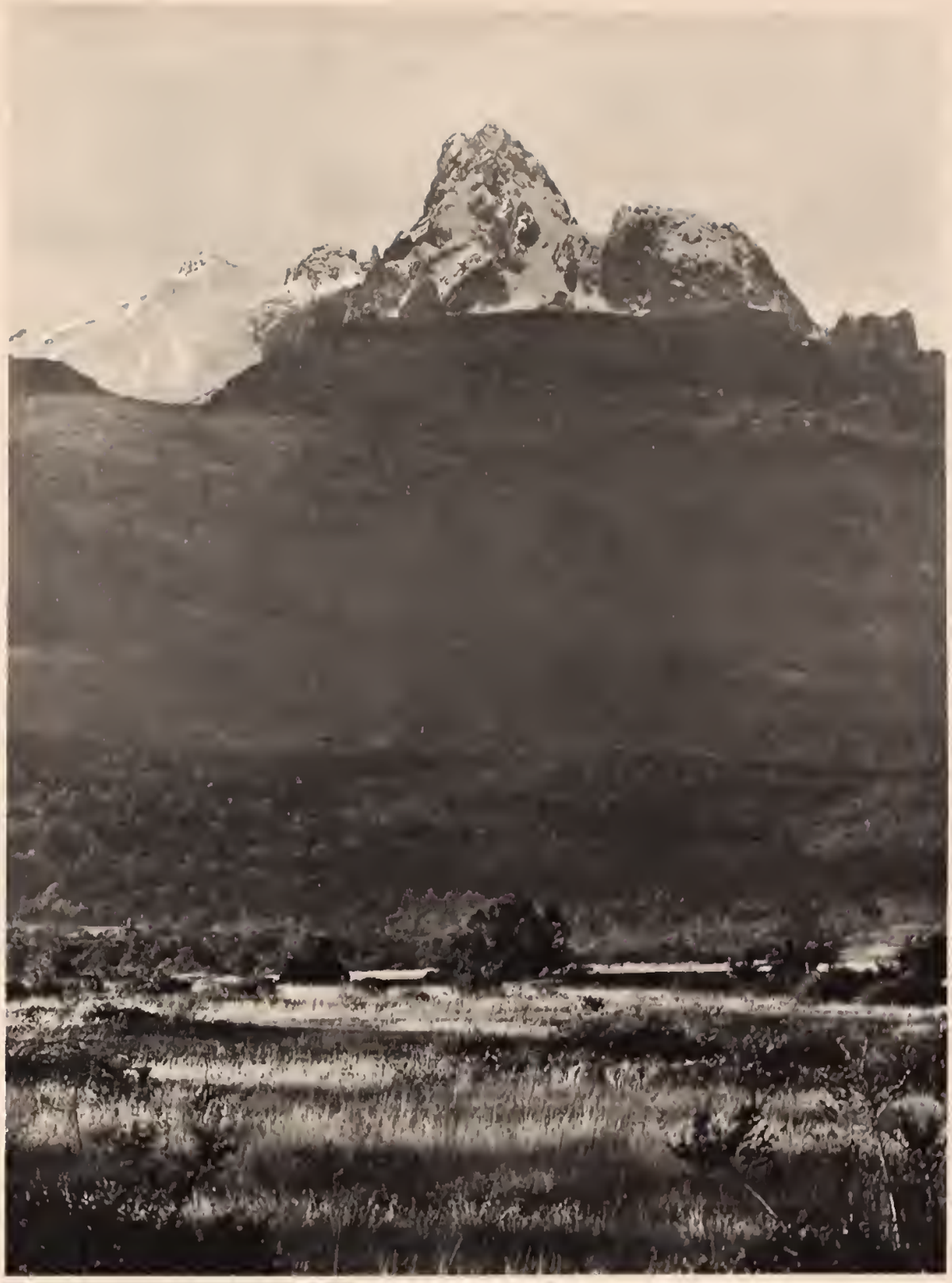
Ornamenti d'ottone delle donne Massai

Mpare. Süd-Paregebirge

Mparé. Sud du Paré

Mpare. Southern Pare Mountains

Mpare. Monti meridionali Pare



Mount Kenia
Le Kénya

Mount Kenya
Il monte Kenia

Uluguruberge, Tanganyika
Les Mts. Uluguru, Tanganyika

Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika
I Monti Uluguru, Tanganyika

Kilimandscharo
Le Kilima-N'Djaro

Kilimanjaro
Chilimangiaro

Kilimandscharo-Gipfel

Le sommet du Kilima-N'Djaro

Summit of Kilimanjaro

La vetta del Chilimangiaro

Gletscherwand am Kibo

Flanc de glacier au Kibo

Glacier, Mt. Kibo

Un ghiacciaio sul Kibo

Hochalpine Region am Kilimandscharo
Région alpine au Kilima-N'Djaro
High Alpine region on Mt. Kilimanjaro
Regione alpina sul Chilimangiaro

Höhenwald des Kilimandscharo

Forêt sur les hauteurs du Kilima-N'Djaro

Forest on Mt. Kilimanjaro

Una regione selvosa sul Chilimangiaro

Der vulkanische Mawensi, Kilimandscharo

Le Mawensi volcanique, Kilima-N'Djaro

Volcanic formation (Mawenzi), Kilimanjaro

Il Mawensi vulcanico, Chilimangiaro

Kokosernte in Zanzibar

La récolte de cocos à Zanzibar

Gathering cocoa-nuts in Zanzibar

La raccolta delle noci di cocco. Zanzibar

Palme mit Webervogelnestern

Palmier avec nids de tisserins

Palm with weaver-birds' nests

Palme con nidi di uccelli tessitori

Webervögel-Wolken am Dinder

Nuée de tisserins au Dinder

Cloud of weaver-birds on the Dinder

Migliaia di uccelli tessitori lungo il Dinder

Tölpelscharben (Sula capensis Licht.).
afrik. Südwestküste

Fous (Sula capensis Licht.), Côte occidentale de l'Afrique du Sud

Flock of gannets (Sula capensis).
S. W. African coast

Balordi (Sula capensis Licht.), Costa dell'Africa S. O.

Brütende Brillen-Pinguine, Dassen Island, Kapkolonie

Pingouins couvant, Dassen Island, Colonie du Cap

Brooding penguins, Dassen Island, Cape Colony

Pinguini covanti. Dassen Island, Colonia del Capo

Flüchtende Strauße, Tonga, Weißer Nil

Autruches en fuite, Tonga, Nil Blanc

Fleeing ostriches, Tonga, White Nile

Struzzi in fuga, Tonga, Nilo bianco.

Wasservögel am oberen Nil

Oiseaux aquatiques au Nil supérieur

Waterfowls on Upper Nile

Uccelli acquatici nel Nilo superiore

Kudu-Antilope

Antilope coudou

Kudu antelope

Antilope Kudu

Karakal, Kamerun
Caracal, Cameroun

Caracal, Cameroons
Sciacallo, Camerun

Angreifendes Rhinoceros, Keniakolonie
Rhinocéros attaquant, Colonie du Kénya

Rhinoceros, charging, Kenya Colony
Rinoceronte, Colonia Kenia

Mähnenlöwe, Nachtaufnahme, Keniakolonie

Lion à crinière, Vue prise la nuit, Colonie du Kénya

Maned lion, photographed at night, Kenya Colony

Leone chiomato. Fotografia notturna

Mähnenlöwe, Nachtaufnahme, Keniakolonie

Lion à crinière, Vue prise la nuit, Colonie du Kénya

Maned lion, photographed at night, Kenya Colony

Leone chiomato. Fotografia notturna

Löwin bei einer gerissenen Antilope. Kenia

Lionne auprès d'une antilope renversée. Kénya

Lioness devouring an antelope

Leonessa presso i resti di un antilope. Kenia

Junge Löwen, Kamerun
Lionceaux, Cameroun

Young lions, Cameroons
Lioncelli, Camerun

Hyänen bei einem Eselskadaver

Hyènes près du cadavre d'un âne

Hyenas devouring carcass of a donkey

Jene intente a divorare un asino

Sömmering-Gazellen
Gazelles Sömmering

Gazelles at water-hole
Gazzelle Sömmering

Wasserböcke

Waterboks ou antilopes d'eau

Water-buck

Antilopi

Wasserbock

Antilope waterbok

Water-buck

Antilope maschio

Die kleinste Antilope (Neotragus Batesi), Kamerun

La plus petite antilope (Neotragus Batesi), Cameroun

The smallest antelope (Neotragus Batesi), Cameroons

La più piccola antilope del Camerun (Neotragus Batesi)

Nilpferde im Tana-Fluß, Kenia

Hippopotames dans le Tana, Kénya

Hippopotami in the river Tana, Kenya Colony

Ippopotami nel fiume Tana, Kenia

Giraffenherde, Keniakolonie

Troupe de girafes, Colonie du Kénya

Giraffe-herd, Kenya Colony

Una mandra di giraffe, Colonia Kenia

Alter Elefantenbulle, Keniakolonie

Vieil éléphant mâle, Colonie du Kénya

Old bull-elephant, Kenya Colony

Vecchio elefante, Colonia Kenia

Kaffernbüffel, Keniakolonie

Bubale cafre

Kaffir buffalo, Kenya Colony

Búfalo caífro. Colonia Kenia

Tanzende Watusi (ehem. Deutsch-Ostafrika, Belg. Mandat)

Watousi dansant (ancienne Afrique orientale allemande), Territoire sous mandat belge

Watusi, dancing (former German East Africa) Belgian Mandated Territory

Watusi danzanti (excolonia germanica Africa Orientale) Mandato belga

Kriegstanz der Kavirondo, Viktoriasee

Danse guerrière des Kavirondos, Lac Victoria

Kavirondo war-dance, Lake Victoria

Danza bellica dei Kavirondo, Lago Vittoria

Muansa, Viktoriasee
Mouansa, Lac Victoria

Muansa, Lake Victoria
Muansa, Lago Vittoria

Granitfelsen am Viktoriasee
Rochers de granit au Lac Victoria

Granitic rocks on Lake Victoria
Rocce di granito nel Lago Vittoria

Der Ruwensori in 3000 m Höhe

Le Ruvenzori à 3000 m d'altitude

Mt. Ruwensori at a height of 3000 metres

Il Ruvensori a 3000 m d'altezza

Vegetation des Ruwensori in 4000 m Höhe

Le règne végétal sur le Ruvenzori à 4000 m d'altitude

Vegetation on Mount Ruvensori. Uganda

Vegetazione del Ruvensori a 4000 m d'altezza

Wasserfall des Tana-Flusses bei Fort Hall, Kenia

Chute d'eau du Tana près de Fort Hall, Kénya

Falls of the Tana River near Fort Hall, Kenya

Cascata del fiume Tana presso Fort Hall, Kenia

Djur-Mädchen, anglo-ägyptischer Sudan

Jeune fille Djur, Soudan anglo-égyptien

Djur girl, Sudan

Fanciulla del Djur, Sudan anglo-egiziano

Bogenschütze der östlichen Djur
Djur oriental, Tireur à l'arc

Eastern Djur archer
Arciere del Djur orientale

Östlicher Djur
Djur oriental

Eastern Djur
Djur orientale

Tanzendes Mädchen bei den östlichen Djur

Jeune fille dansant les danses des Djurs orientaux

Dancing girl, eastern Djur

Fanciulla danzante nel Djur orientale

Trommelnde Moru

Morous battant du tambour

Moru men playing drums

Tamburini Moru

Pfahlbauten der östlichen Djur

Huttes sur pilotis chez les Djurs orientaux

Pile dwellings of the eastern Djur

Costruzioni su palafitte. Djur orientale

Östliche Djur, säugende Mutter

Djour oriental. Mère allaitant son enfant

Eastern Djur. Mother and Child

Gir orientale, madre che allatta

Tanz der Moru
Danse des Morous

Moru Dance
Danza dei Moru

Reigentanz der Moru
Ronde des Morous

Moru Round Dance
Ridda dei Moru

Moruneger beim Fischfang

Morous pêchant au filet

Morus Fishing

Negri Moru alla pesca

Moru bei Amadi beim Brückenbau

Morous construisant un pont près d'Amadi

Morus building a bridge near Amadi

Moru presso Amadi, intenti alla costruzione di un ponte

Brückenbau bei
Amadi

Construction d'un pont près
d'Amadi

Natives transporting material for building
a bridge

Costruzione di un ponte presso
Amadi

Bau eines Rasthauses in Amadi
Construction d'un étape à Amadi

Erection of a rest-house near Amadi
Costruzione di una casa di tappa in Amadi

Nuermädchen mit Giraffenhaar-halsband

Jeune fille nouère portant un collier de poil de girafe

Nuer girl wearing giraffe-hair necklace

Ragazza Nuer con collana di crini di giraffa

Nuermädchen mit Schmucknarben
Jeune fille nouère avec cicatrices ornementales

Nuer girl with ornamental scars
Ragazza Nuer con cicatrici ornamentali

Nuermädchen

Jeune fille nouère

Nuer girl

Ragazza Nuer

Nuermädchen am Bahr el Zeraf
Jeune fille nouère au Bahr-el-Zeraf

Nuer girl on the Bahr el Zeraf
Ragazze Nuer presso il Bahr el Zeraf

Nuer mit rotgefärbtem Haar
Nouer ayant les cheveux teints en rouge

Nuer with hair dyed red
Nuer con capelli tinti, di rosso

Nuerfrau

Femme nouère

Nuer Woman

Donna Nuer

Nuerkrieger mit Stammesabzeichen auf der Stirne

Guerrier nouer portant sur le front les insignes de sa tribu

Nuer warrior with tribal mark on forehead

Guerriere Nuer con sulla fronte i segni della stirpe

Nuermädchen und Kinder
Jeunes filles et enfants nouers

Nuer girls and children
Ragazze e fanciulli Nuer

Nuerkrieger im Sumpf

Guerriers nouers dans le marécage

Nuer warriors in swamp

Guerrieri Nuer in palude

Nuer in Ruhestellung

Nouer dans la position de repos

Nuer, resting position

Guerriere Nuer in posizione di riposo

Jagende Nuer im Palmenwald

Nouers chassant dans la forêt de palmiers

Nuer hunters in a palm-wood

Nuer a caccia in un palmeto

Nuereinbaum am Bahr el Zeraf
Pirogue nouère au Bahr-el-Zeraf

Nuer dug-out on the Bahr el Zeraf
Canoa Nuer sul Bahr el Zeraf

Nuermädchen auf einem sudanischen Segelboot

Jeunes filles nouères sur un voilier soudanien

Nuer girls on a Sudanese sailing-boat

Ragazze Nuer su una barca a vela sudanese

Nuer bei einem von ihnen getöteten Elefanten
Nouers auprès d'un éléfant qu'ils ont abattu

Nuer hunters with body of elephant
Nuer presso un elefante ucciso

Nuer beim Kochen von Krokodilfleisch

Nouer cuisant de la viande de crocodile

Nuer cooking crocodile meat

Nuer che sta cuocendo carne di coccodrillo

Viehgehege der Nuer am
Bahr el Zeraf

Enclos pour bestiaux chez les Nouers au
Bahr-el-Zeraf

Cattle kraal on bank of the
Bahr el Zeraf

Recinto per bestiame dei Nuer presso
Bahr el Zeraf

Schilluk auf Ambaschflößen

Chillouks sur radeaux d'ambach

Shilluk Rafts

Scilluk su zattere Ambag

Habe eines toten Schillukhäuptlings

Biens d'un chef chillouk mort

The property of a deceased Shilluk chief

Averi di un Capo Shilluk defunto

Totenfest der Schilluk bei Tonga

Fête des morts des Chillouks près de Tonga

Shilluk funeral ceremony near Tonga

Festa dei morti degli Scilluk presso Tonga

Schillukkrieger stürmen das Grab des Häuptlings

Guerriers chillouks se précipitant sur la tombe du chef

Shilluk warriors storming the grave of a chief

Guerrieri Scilluk che onorano la tomba del Capo

Schillukkrieger reiben sich mit Holzasche ein

Guerriers chillouks se frottant de cendre de bois

Shilluk warriors rubbing themselves with wood ashes

Guerrieri Scilluk che si spalmano con cenere di legno

Schillukkinder bei der Mahlzeit

Enfants chillouks prenant leur repas

Shilluk children eating a meal

Fanciulli Scilluk che mangiano

Schillukmädchen
Jeunes filles chillouks

Shilluk girls
Ragazze Scilluk

Schilluk im Festschmuck

Chillouks avec parures de gala

Shilluks in festival dress

Scilluk in ornamenti festivi

Schillukjäger auf der Rast

Chasseurs chillouks pendant une halte

Shilluk warriors resting

Cacciatori Scilluk durante il ripose

Medizinmann beim Aderlaß

Médecin faisant une saignée

Medicine-man bleeding a patient

Medico che cseguisce un salasso

Schilluk
Chillouk

Shilluks
Scilluk

Schilluk in Festtracht

Chillouk en costume de gala

Shilluk in festal garb

Scilluk in costume festivo

Schillukkrieger mit Haubenfrisur

Guerrier chillouk ayant la coiffure en forme de toque

Shilluk warrior with hood coiffure

Guerriere Scilluk con capigliatura a cuffia

Schillukkrieger mit Totschläger

Guerrier chillouk portant un assommoir

Shilluk warrior with club

Guerriere Scilluk con rompicranio

Nuer in Schilluktracht
Nouer en costume chillouk

Nuer in Shilluk dress
Nuer in costume Scilluk

Der Großhäuptling von Tonga
Le Grand Chef de Tonga

Head chief of Tonga
Il Gran Capo di Tonga

Schilluktempel
Temple chillouk

Shilluk temple
Tempio Scilluk

Schillukdorf am Weißen Nil

Village chillouk au Nil Blanc

Shilluk village on the White Nile

Villaggio Scilluk sul Nilo Bianco

Kuhtanz der Dinka

Danse des vaches chez les Dinkas

Dinka cow-dance

Danza delle vacche dei Dinka

Nördliche Dinka beim Kuhblasen

Dinka septentrional soufflant une vache

Northern Dinka blowing a cow

Dinka settentrionale intento a curare una vacca

Nördlicher Dinka vom Weißen Nil
Dinka septentrional du Nil Blanc

Northern Dinka from the White Nile
Dinka settentrionale del Nilo Bianco

Dinkakrieger mit Wurflanze
Guerrier Dinka portant le dard

Dinka warrior with spear
Guerriere Dinka con lancia

Dinkakrieger auf der Wanderschaft
Guerrier Dinka en voyage

Travelling Dinka warrior
Guerriere Dinka in pellegrinaggio

Nuerisierter Dinka am Bahr el Zeraf
Dinka nouerisé au Bahr-el-Zeraf

Nuerized Dinka on the Bahr el Zeraf
Dinka nuerizzato Bahr el Zeraf

Ein Dinka-Hochzeiter handelt für den Brautschmuck ein

Un fiancé Dinka échangeant pour la parure d'épousée

Dinka bridegroom bargaining for the bridal ornaments

Uno sposo Dinka che sta contrattando gli ornamenti nuziali

Eliri-Mädchen aus den Bergen Dar-Nubas

Jeune fille Eliri des montagnes du Dâr-Noubah

Eliri girl from the mountains of Dar Nuba

Ragazza Eliri. Monti Dar Nuba

Nuba-Ringkämpfer
Lutteurs Noubahs

Nuba wrestlers
Lottatori Nuba

Eliri-Mädchen
Jeune fille Eliri

Eliri girl
Ragazza Eliri

Nuba-Frau im Festschmuck
Femme Noubah en parure de gala

Nuba woman with festal ornament
Donna Nuba in apparato festivo

Nuba-Tänzer mit Rasseln

Danseurs Noubahs avec crécelles

Nuba rattle-dancers

Ballerini Nuba

Tanz der Nuba-Frauen
Danse des femmes Noubahs

Nuba women dancing
Danza delle donne Nuba

Rasseltänze bei den Nuba

Danse des crécelles chez des Noubahs

Nuba rattle dance

Danze di Nuba, accompagnate da rumorosi instrumenti

Affenbrotbaum, Dar-Nuba

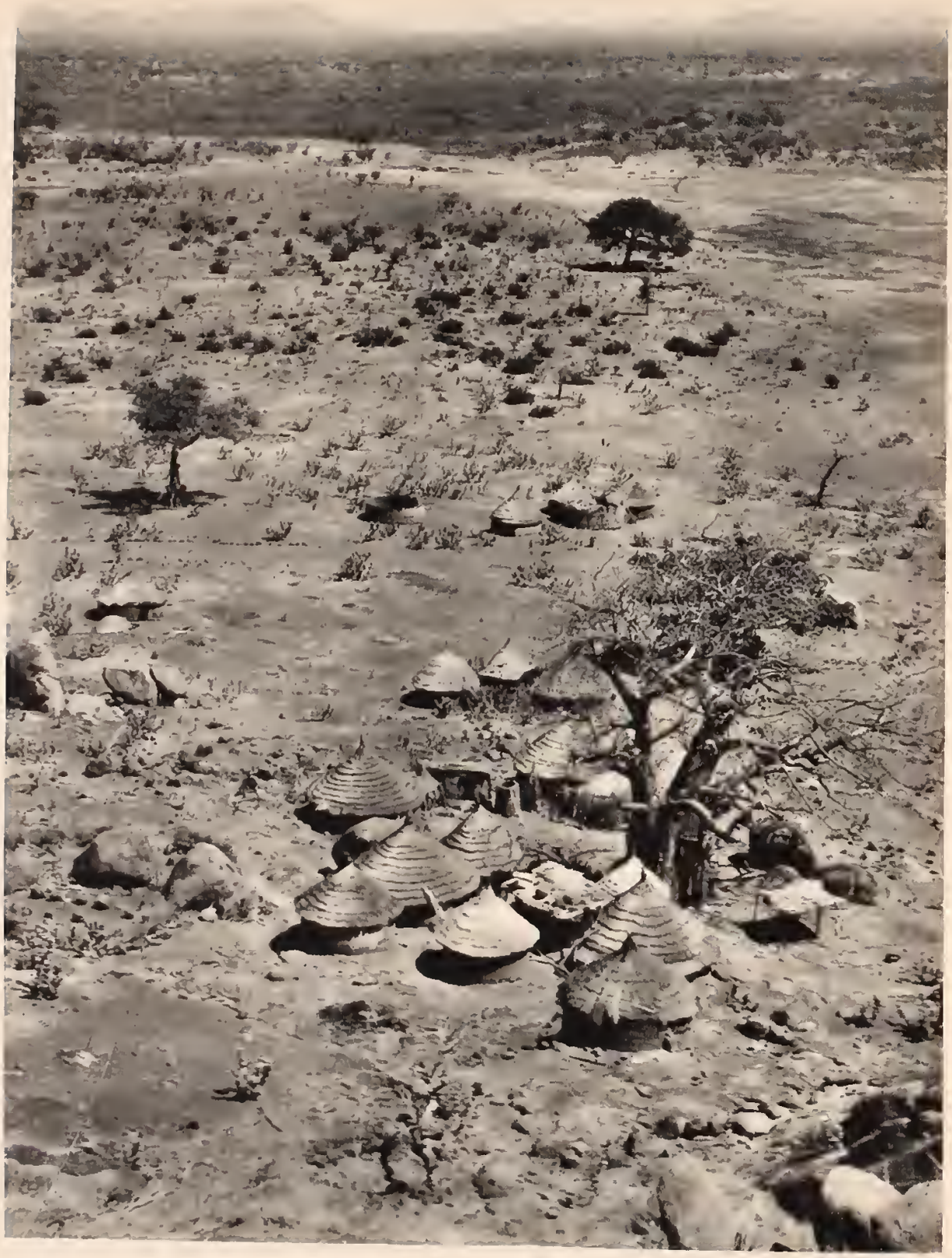
Baobab. Dâr-Noubah

Baobab tree, Dar Nuba

Adansonie. Dar Nuba

Nuba-Hütten; Talodi-Berg, Dar-Nuba
Cabanes de Noubahs; Mont Talodi, Dâr-Noubah

Nuba huts, Mount Talodi, Dar Nuba
Capanne Nuba; Monte Talodi, Dar Nuba



Blick vom Talodi-Berg in die Ebene
Vue du Mont Talodi sur la plaine
View of the plains from Mount Talodi
Il pianoro visto dal Monte Talodi

Aulad-Hamid-Araber
Arabe Aulad Hamid

Aulad Hamid Arab
Arabo Aulad Hamid

Kopfschmuck aus Straußenfedern bei den Aulad Hamid

Parure de tête en plumes d'autruche chez les Aulad Hamid

Ostrich-feather head-dress worn by the Aulad Hamids

Ciuffo di penne di struzzo in testa, quale ornamento presso gli Aulad Hamid

Silber- und Bernsteinschmuck bei den Aulad Hamid

Parure en argent et ambre chez les Aulad Hamid

Aulad Hamid silver and amber ornament

Ornamenti d'argento e d'ambra presso gli Aulad Hamid

Trommeln der Aulad Hamid
Tambours des Aulad Hamid

Aulad Hamid drums
Tamburi degli Aulad Hamid

Aulad-Hamid-Frauen beim rhythmischen Klatschen

Femmes Aulad Hamid battant des mains le rythme

Aulad Hamid women clapping time at a dance

Donne Aulad Hamid, che battono ritmicamente le mani

Straußenfederputz der Aulad Hamid

Parure de tête en plumes d'autruche chez les Aulad Hamid

Aulad Hamid head-dress

Penne di struzzo quale ornamento presso gli Aulad Hamid

Tanz der Aulad Hamid
Danse des Aulad Hamid

Aulad Hamid dance
Danza degli Aulad Hamid

Aulad-Hamid-Araber im Kettenpanzer
Arabe Aulad Hamid en haubert

Aulad Hamid Arabs in chain-armour
Arabi Aulad Hamid in giachi di maglia

Ochsenreitender Aulad Hamid

Aulad Hamid à dos de boeuf

Aulad Hamid ox-rider

Aulad Hamid che cavalca un giumento

Ochsenreiter-Karawane am Weißen Nil

Caravane à dos de boeuf au Nil Blanc

Caravan of ox-riders on the White Nile

Carovana di cavalcatori di giumenti. Nilo bianco

Arabische Schiffsleute beim Mahle

Mariniers arabes prenant leur repas

Arab sailors at a meal

Marinai arabi durante la mensa

Obstmarkt in Omdurman

Marché aux fruits à Omdourman

Fruit market at Omdurman

Mercato delle frutta a Omdurman

Ägyptisches Relief (Gefangenentransport) in Nubien

Relief égyptien (transport de prisonniers) en Nubie

Egyptian relief (transport of prisoners) im Nubia

Bassorilievo egiziano nella Nubia (Trasporto di prigionieri)

Bewässerungsanlage am Weißen Nil

Appareil d'irrigation au Nil Blanc

Irrigation engine on the White Nile

Impianto di irrigazione presso il Nilo bianco

Kinder in Omdurman
Enfants à Omdourman

Children in Omdurman
Bambini a Omdurman

Sudanesische Tänzerin, Omdurman
Danseuse soudanienne, Omdourman

Sudanese dancing-girl, Omdurman
Danzatrice sudanese, Omdurman

Alter Mann verspottet die Tänzerin

Vieillard raillant la danseuse

Old man mocking the dancer

Un vecchio schernisce la danzatrice

Sudanesische
Bauchtänzerin

Soudanaise faisant la danse du ventre

Sudanese
belly-dancer

Danzatrice sudanese che eseguisce la danza del ventre

Sudanerin aus Omdurman
Soudanaise d'Omdourman

Sudanese woman from Omdurman
Sudanese di Omdurman

Gawazi, Berufstänzerin
Gawazi, Danseuse à gages

Gawazi, a professional dancer
Gawazi, danzatrice di professione

Sudanerinnen beim Haarflechten
Soudanaises tressant les cheveux
Sudanese women plaiting hair
Sudanese che si fanno la treccia

Spinnende Bischarin-Frau, Nubische Wüste
Femme Bicharine filant. Désert de Nubie
Bisharin woman spinning, Nubian desert
Donna Bisciarin che fila. Deserto nubico

Bischarin-Männer, Nubische Wüste
Hommes Bicharins. Désert de Nubie
Bisharin men, Nubian desert
Uomini Bisciarin. Deserto nubico

Bischarin-Kind mit Amulett
Enfant Bicharin avec amulette

Bisharin child with amulet
Ragazzo Bisciarin con amuleto

Hadendoa-Jüngling, östlicher Sudan
Jeune homme Hadendoa, Soudan oriental
Hadendoa youth, eastern Sudan
Giovinetto Hadendoa, Sudan orientale

Suakin, tote Hafenstadt am Roten Meer

Souakin, Port mort à la Mer Rouge

Suakin, a dead port on the Red Sea

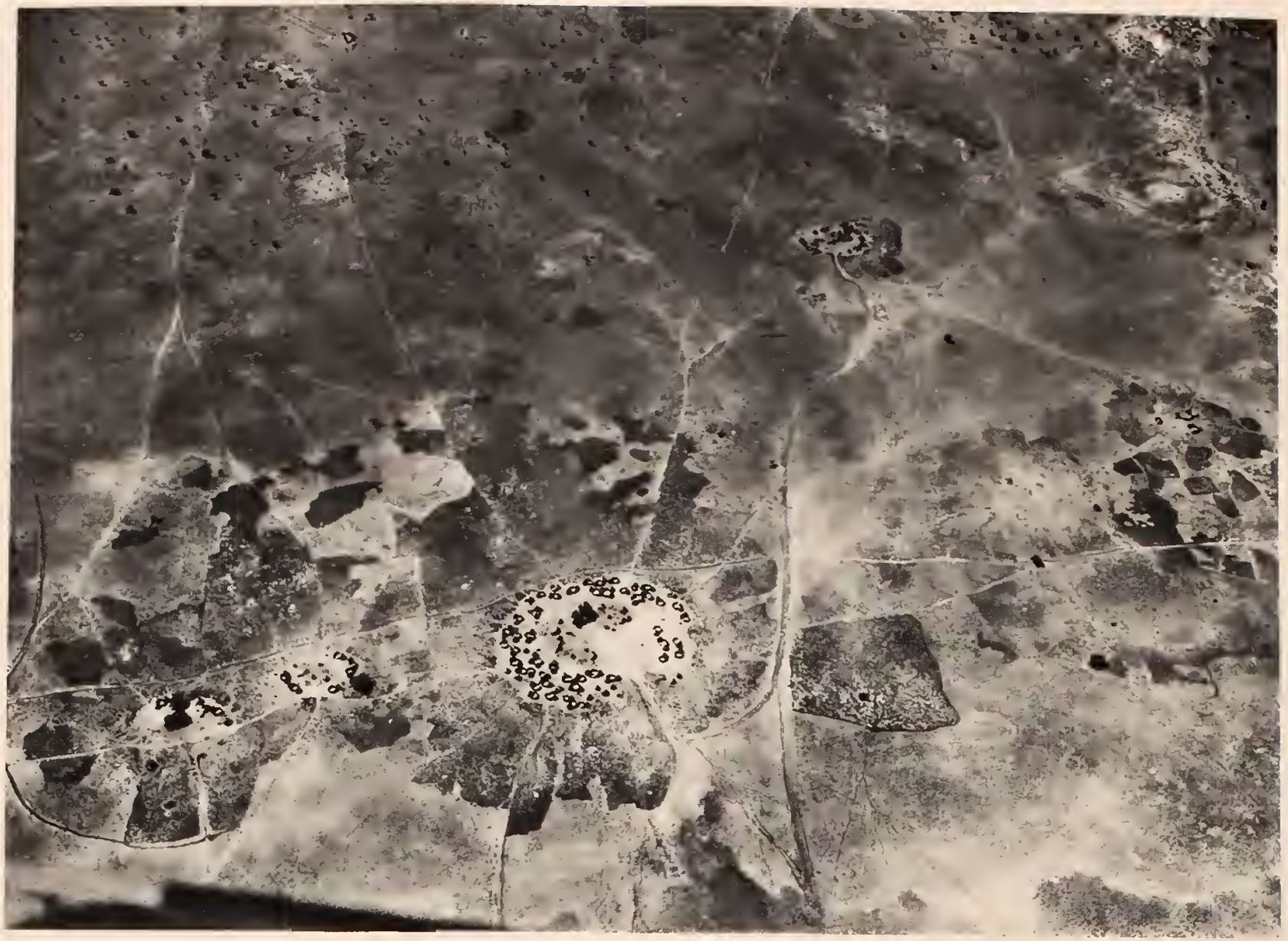
Suakin, la città portuale morente sul Mar Rosso

Holzerker in Suakin

Encorbellement de bois à Souakin

Wooden bay-window in Suakin

Balcone di legno a Suakin



Luftbild einer Negersiedlung am oberen Nil

Une colonie de nègres au Nil supérieur. Vue prise d'un avion

Negro settlement seen from the air; Upper Nile

Un villaggio di Negri presso il Nilo, veduto dall' alto

Felswüste, Nordöstl. Dongola

Désert de roches. Nord-Est du Dongola

Rock desert, north-eastern Dongola

Il deserto rupestre a Nord-est di Dongola

Verwitterte Sandsteinformationen in der Bayudawüste nördlich von Chartum

Formations de grès rongées par le temps. Désert de Bayuda au Nord de Khartoum

Weathered sandstone in the Bayuda desert north-east of Khartum

Formazioni di pietra arenaria nel deserto di Bayuda a nord di Chartum

Feigensykomore (Sycomora vasta), Gallaland, Abessinien

Sycomore à figues (Sycomora vasta). Pays des Gallas, Abyssinie

Fig-sycamore (Sycamora vasta). Gallaland., Abyssinia

Sicomoro (Sycomora vasta) nel paese dei Galla, Abissinia

Abessinische Heerschau bei Addis Abeba
Revue des troupes près d'Addis Abéba

Review of Abyssinian troops near Addis Abeba
Grande rivista abissina presso Addis Abeba

Das abessinische Heer auf dem Marsch

L'armée abyssinienne en marche

The Abyssinian army on the march

L'esercito abissino in marcia

Aksum, Abessinien
Axoum, Abyssinie

Aksum, Abyssinia
Aksum, Abissinia

Aksum, Zionskirche, 1527 von Portugiesen erbaut

Axoum, Eglise de Sion, bâtie en 1527 par les Portugais

Aksum, Zion's Church, built 1527 by the Portuguese

Aksum, Chiesa Sion, costruita dai portoghesi nel 1527

Aksum, Kirche des Abba Liqanos
Axoum, Eglise de l'Abba Liqanos

Aksum, Church of Abba Liqanos
Aksum, Chiesa di Abba Liqanos

Aksum, Zweigeschossiges Empfangshaus
Axoum, Maison de réception à un étage

Aksum, two-storied reception house
Aksum, Casa di ricevimento a due piani

Aksum, Wochenmarkt

Axoum, Le marché de chaque semaine

Aksum, weekly market

Aksum, Mercato settimanale

Gobedra, Umrißzeichnung einer Löwin, Ursprung unbekannt

Gobedra; Dessin au trait représentant une lionne, origine inconnue

Gobedra, lioness carved on rock, origin unknown

Gobedra. Disegno di una leonessa (di ignoto)

Aksum, Prozessionsgruppe mit Kirchenschatz

Axoum, Groupe de procession portant le trésor de l'église

Aksum, members of the procession with church treasures

Aksum, Gruppo di processionanti con insegne ecclesiastiche

Aksum, Prozession vor der Zionskirche
Axoum, Procession devant l'Eglise de Sion
Aksum, procession in front of Zion's Church
Aksum, Processione davanti alla Chiesa Sión

Aksum, Silbernes Vortragskreuz der Zionskirche

Axoum, Grande croix en argent de l'Eglise de Sion

Aksum, silver cross carried in processions; property of the Zion's Church

Aksum, Croce d'argento della Chiesa Sion

Debra Damo, Vorhalle der Klosterkirche
Debra Damo, Porche de l'église conventuelle
Debra Damo, atrium of the Monastery Church
Debra Damo, Atrio della Chiesa del Monastero

Adua, Hoftor der Erlöserkirche

Adoua; Eglise du Sauveur, Porche de la cour de l'église

Adua, Courtyard gate of St. Saviour's

Adua, Ingresso alla Chiesa del Redentore

Adua, Erlöserkirche, Portal im Innern

Adoua; Eglise du Sauveur, Portail à l'intérieur de l'église

Adua, St. Saviour's, portal in the interior

Adua, Chiesa del Redentore Portale interno

Adua, Wandmalereien in der Erlöserkirche

Adoua, Peintures murales dans l'Eglise du Sauveur

Adua, wall paintings in St. Saviour's

Adua, Pitture murali nella Chiesa del Redentore

Aksum, Inneres eines Wohnhauses
Axoum, Intérieur d'une maison

Aksum, interior of a dwelling
Aksum, Interno di un' abitazione

Aksum, Zionskirche, Mittelschiff und das Allerheiligste

Axoum; Eglise de Sion, Nef principale et le sanctuaire

Aksum, Zion's Church nave and altar

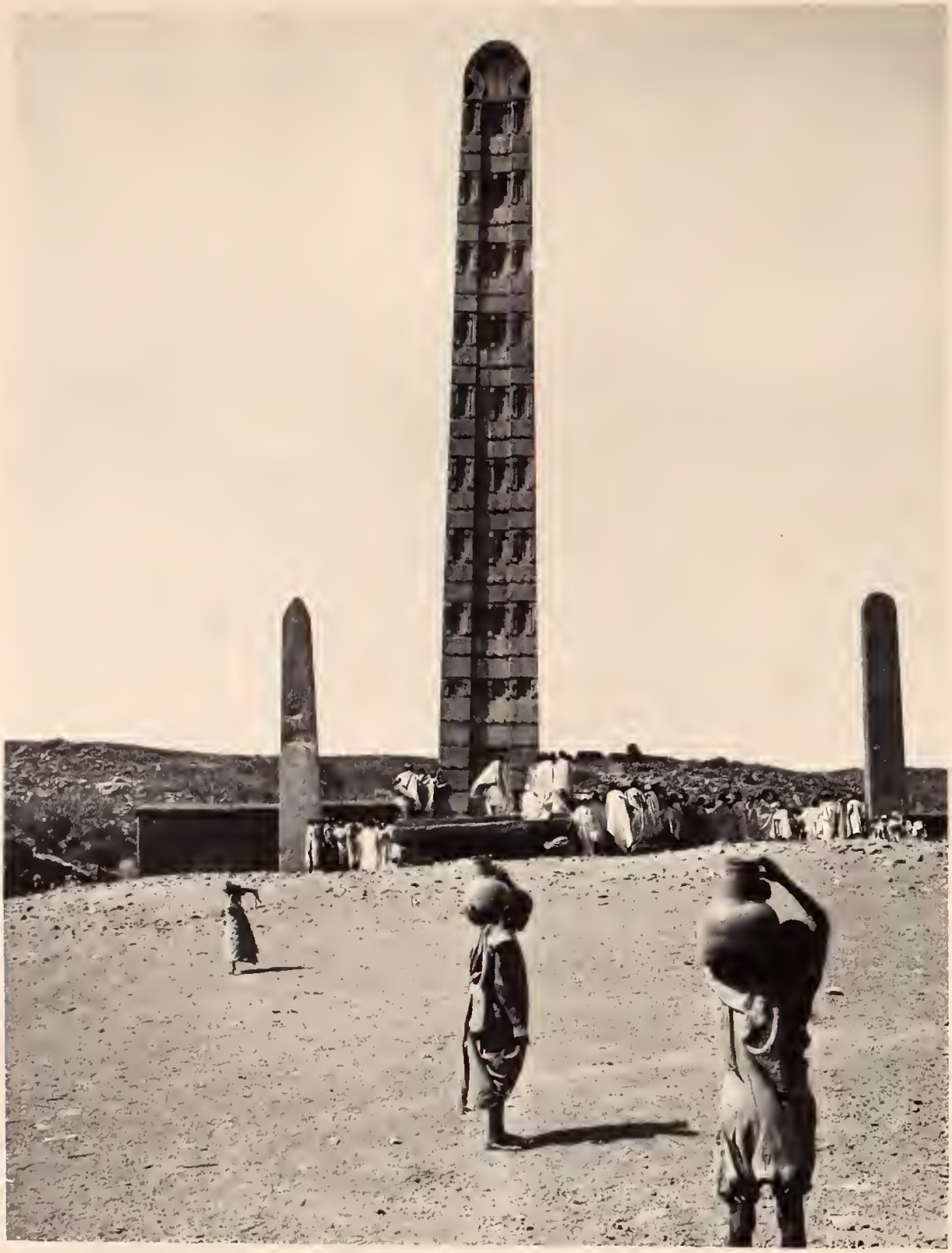
Aksum, Chiesa Sion, navata centrale con esposizione del Santissimo

Aksum, Wandgemälde in der Kirche des Abba Liqanos

Axoum; Peintures murales dans l'Eglise de l'Abba Liqanos

Aksum, fresco in the Church of Abba Liqanos

Aksum, Afiresco nella Chiesa di Abba Liqanos



Aksum, Stelen-Feld
Axoum, Champ de stèles

Aksum, monoliths
Aksum, Campo degli obelischi

Aksum, unterstes Bruchstück der größten Stele

Axoum, Fragment inférieur de la plus grande stèle

Aksum, lowest fragment of the largest monolith

Aksum, Frammento d'un obelisco

Aksum, Gouverneur im Staatsmantel

Axoum, Gouverneur revêtu du manteau d'Etat

Aksum, govenor in robe of state

Aksum, Governatore in mantello ufficiale

Aksum, Harfenspieler

Axoum, Harpiste

Aksum, harpist

Aksum, Suonatore d'arpa

Aksum, Lesender Mönch

Axoum, Moine lisant

Aksum, monk reading

Aksum, Frate

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